

# The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910

## AWFULLY LONG BUT VERY GOOD.

President Taft's message to Congress is very long, but it is very good. It is a plain, simple, matter-of-fact review of the state of the Union required by the Constitution, setting forth the relations of our government with the nations of the world, the condition of our domestic affairs, and making such recommendations as in his judgment will contribute to their better administration and promote the general welfare. There is room for an honest difference of opinion upon some of the suggestions he makes, as, for example, in his over-urgent counsel that Congress promote the restoration of our merchant marine by imposing further burdens upon the already over-taxed people of the country; but in the main the President has discharged his official duty in this State paper in a wholly acceptable manner. It will be said that the message "does not crack like a whip"; but that, as we understand, is not the primary purpose of such papers. It is not built like the modern house, with bay windows and lavish gingerbread work, but with due regard to the dignity of the Presidential office and the intelligence of thoughtful people, and for the reason that it moves like a great river filled to the level of its banks and not with the noise of the shallow stream do we think that it is worthy of the man and of his great office.

Of course, it is far too long for busy men, or men who think that they are busy, to read; but it will bear reading, because it covers in a comprehensive way the life of this Nation in all its relations at home and throughout the world. We are on excellent terms with everybody, have settled our fisheries dispute with Great Britain, have negotiated several important treaties with Great Britain during the last year, have recognized the Republic of Portugal, have composed certain disturbances in Liberia, have successfully negotiated with China for the making of a loan for the construction of railway lines in that empire, have kept in friendly touch with Latin America, have conducted with advantage tariff arrangements with Canada, have restored orderly government in Nicaragua, and these things show that in spite of much misunderstanding, Secretary Knox has not been a wholly unprofitable servant in the management of the foreign affairs of the country.

The condition of the treasury is not altogether encouraging. Against the estimated expenditures of over \$674,000,000 next year the treasury estimates revenues amounting to more than \$650,000,000. And with the reductions that are contemplated in the expense of running the Government by the adoption of more businesslike methods and the discovery of new sources of revenue, such, for example, as the extra-constitutional tax on corporations, it is thought that there may be a balance in the treasury of something like \$17,000,000 at the close of the next year's operations. In his department, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has actually accomplished the notable feat of making the postal service a revenue producing instead of a revenue consuming service.

The greatest work of the Taft administration is the building of the Panama Canal, on which the work has made such encouraging progress as to assure the completion of the great project within the time fixed.

Among the recommendations made by the President are: Subsidies or subventions, for ships, so that the American merchant marine may be restored to the sea; the continuance of the tariff commission, so that the tariff can be dealt with on a scientific and not upon a political basis; the consolidation of customs districts so as to reduce the expense of collecting the duties; the regulation of the supply of public buildings, so that they will be limited to the needs of the Government; the adoption of a better and more economical and businesslike plan for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; the adoption of a new banking and currency system and the establishment of American banks in the foreign countries with which we have important commercial relations, with the object of promoting the free course of our business activities; the passage of a new bill for the regulation of the volunteer military establishment, so that it would be made a more effective arm of the regular service in time of war; the adjustment of the toll charged by the Panama Canal when it is completed, so that the goose which is to lay the golden egg will not be regarded as a hindrance instead of an aid to American commerce; relief for the Supreme Court in the matter of appeals from the lower courts; the substitution of official stamps for the present franking privilege, which has been so outrageously abused; the increase of postage on the advertising pages of maga-

zines; the abolition of certain navy yards in accordance with the suggestions that have been made by the Secretary of the Navy; fitting recognition for Commander Peary for his discovery of the North Pole; sundry recommendations as to the power of the Executive in the conservation of our national resources, and the adjustment of all the questions that have arisen or may arise as to the care of such resources on conservative instead of partisan lines; the consideration of some plan for the correction of the abuses of the pension system, so that the Government shall "not go to absurd lengths" in providing for those who claim the bounty of a grateful nation.

These are only a part of the recommendations made by the President, but they show, generally speaking, a fair disposition on his part to administer his office in justice and equity. He sticks to it that the tariff bill is a great revenue-producer, even if it do not conform to the anti-election promise of the party in power, and he would apparently be glad to have it taken out of politics, and he makes one admission which should not escape the attention of those who would have the tariff reduced to the only honest basis of producing sufficient revenue for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government economically administered. When he says: "Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle." The real tariff reformers should make a note of this and take courage in the belief that what is needed by the country and what is demanded by the people of the country is a tariff for revenue only. In that sign the Democrats can conquer or they cannot win at all.

All that the President says on the subject of litigation in the courts and of the jurisdiction of the courts is well said; said as one would expect a President committed wholly to the administration of his office as the law provides. He would limit the activities of the Government to the enforcement of the laws as they are, to economy of administration, to the enlargement of our commerce with foreign lands, to the conservation and improvement of our agricultural lands, to the building up of home industries and to the strengthening of the confidence which capital may feel in domestic investment. These are all good objects, and they should be encouraged without regard to political or sectional lines; but the first consideration is that all the people shall have confidence in the good faith of the Government at Washington.

## THE LOUISIANA TANGLE.

If it keep on at the pace that it has been striking for the past twelve months, Louisiana will soon be the hottest State in the South, politically speaking. The papers in the Pelican State are filled with charges and counter-charges, of alternate praise and denunciation of Governor Sanders, who is regarded by some as a despot and by others as the noblest of Louisiana's living patriots.

Just now the State is wrought up over the contest for the vacant United States Senatorship. It will be recalled that the Legislature elected Governor Sanders to this position and then adjourned. Asserting that he wished to give his time to pushing the city of New Orleans as the place for the World's Panama Exposition in 1915, Governor Sanders, in the interim, resigned and appointed Judge J. R. Thornton as his successor in the Senate.

There was a tremendous howl about this, for it was contended that the Governor had no right to appoint in such circumstances, and that as he assumed the duties of the gubernatorial office in appointing Thornton, he had really never resigned from that office and did not have the power to appoint.

Another session of the Legislature was called, and now there are three men running for the Senate—Congressmen Broussard and Estopinal and Judge Thornton, who is still the Sanders candidate. It looks like Thornton, but nobody knows.

All these candidates are stand-patters when it comes to the rice and sugar industries, which, of course, are dear to the heart of many citizens of Louisiana. Louisiana is for a tariff for revenue only, with a few exceptions.

## ARIZONA'S MISTAKE.

Arizona has shot past the mark in the adoption of a novel twisting of the referendum and recall principle. In following the example of Oregon in this matter, the new State has wandered from the path of Oregon.

In Oregon all officers may be recalled, with the sole shining exception of the judges. As in other States, so, in Oregon, a judge may be impeached and removed from office, but he cannot be recalled by the people because they are dissatisfied with him. Arizona, however, is determined to except none, and includes the judiciary in the principle of the recall. Judges in the new State may, under the Constitution recently adopted, be dismissed from office by a popular recall and election.

This is a very pernicious policy to write into the organic law of the State. Few men who are fit to be judges will care to serve on the bench under such a restriction. Judges often have to render decisions that are unpopular, mainly because the people do not understand the law, and the orderly method in which it must move, guided by all the precedents and precedents of the ages. It is the business of judges to administer and interpret the law. They must tell tales what the law is, and they must speak frankly and plainly, without consulta-

tion of popular opinion. They must keep their oaths.

Of course, judges make mistakes. One judge may look at the law in one light, another judge in another light. The error of the lower judge will be corrected by the higher judge. There is always a way to seek redress.

It is not just that a judge may be removed from his office on account of popular prejudice, born in ignorance of the law and the facts. It is feared that the result of the strange provision in the Arizona Constitution will be to fill the judicial offices with political demagogues who will make their decisions conform to the warring prejudices and desires of the populace. The old-fashioned way is the best—that is, let the judge hold office, so long as he is just, so long as he renders decisions in accordance with the law; in short, during good behavior.

## THE FUTURE OF THE AEROPLANE.

Maisant has been talking very interestingly to the Memphis Commercial Appeal about the future of aviation. This is not the aviator Maisant, but his brother, who is a business man with a thorough knowledge of air craft. He is an American and a practical man all the way through.

Maisant has ideas and imagination. To his way of thinking, there will be no more dreadnaughts after the present ships under construction have been built. He thinks that the wars of the future will be fought in the air. He says:

"I can take the machines that I have and destroy all the dreadnaughts afloat in three weeks. I can drop an explosive from these machines, more destructive than nitroglycerine, on the deck of any ship and blow it into kindred come. A machine can be sent so high as to be almost out of sight. The streets of a city under it would look like threads. Nets could not protect a ship. One machine can pierce the net, and four or five following it can drop the explosives. The policy of building dreadnaughts, in view of the development of air-ships, is foolish."

An interesting announcement made by Maisant is that he is building in Paris a machine that will be in this country in a few weeks. He says that there is not a stick of wood in it, except the propeller. It will be built of aluminum and steel. A man will be able to fly as safely and as speedily in this machine as he can drive an automobile at the rate of twenty miles the hour. It will be no more dangerous, he says, than traveling in a buggy drawn by a spirited horse. It will carry out the parachute principle and thus avoid accident.

Further prophecies of Maisant are that in a year special delivery letters will be delivered in aeroplanes, and that in four or five years papers will be delivered in adjoining towns by airships. Maisant has bought a thousand acres of land near New York which will be used some day as a great landing place for airships, he says.

Maisant may be visionary, but only time can decide that.

## JOHN E. MASON.

The announcement of the death of Judge John E. Mason, of Fredericksburg, on Monday, was received with great regret throughout Virginia. One of the ablest members of the Virginia judiciary, his was a record of practically thirty years of conspicuous service to the Commonwealth. As commonwealth's attorney, as a member of the House of Delegates, and as senator he rendered distinguished service. His authorship of the Mason railroad bill brought him into prominence all over the State. Elected a circuit judge in 1893, he discharged the duties of that office until some months ago in such a manner as to win the approbation of all with whom he came in contact. A just and learned jurist, his death will be widely and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

## THE NATION AND RELIGION.

"Can a Nation have a Religion?" was the question asked by Dr. Lyman Abbott in his address at the anniversary meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at William and Mary College on Monday night. He did not mean by this question that a nation should have an established Church, or that there should be in any sense a union of Church and State, a question that has been settled for all time in this country, but that it must be influenced by a religious spirit which, as defined by the Prophet Micah, is "doing justly loving mercy and walking humbly with God." Upon this definition Dr. Abbott based this declaration: "The spirit of justice, sympathy and reverence is as essential to the peace, prosperity, and even the perpetuity of the American republic as a self-governing co-operative Commonwealth." It is not a question of whether the State shall have a theology, whether a creed, however simple, shall be incorporated in the Constitution, as, for example, a declaration of belief in the Bible or in Christ or in God.

In Dr. Abbott's opinion, the Constitution is not a proper place for the insertion of a system of theology, or even an article of religious belief. For example: "The function of a Constitution is to define and limit the powers of the various departments of the government, not to declare the religious belief of the people who constitute that government." "Religion is nothing if it is not a rule of life and of the whole life; a man is not religious at all if he is not religious in every part of his nature at all times and in all relations of life." It is not a question of Protestant or Catholic, or Jew, or Oriental, but it is a question of citizenship, interpreted in the light of the Golden Rule and governed by a sense of justice, a sense of mercy and a sense of reverence.

There can be no perfect union among our people without mutual respect and good will. "Justice is truly a

religious act of worship; and justice is the first duty of the nation. Justice must be the basis of the nation's laws; justice the end of the nation's systems of jurisprudence." The nation cannot enter upon the task of administering justice without exercising a fundamental function of religion. It is not what is wise, but what is right that the nation must answer, and in order that a nation may live up to its opportunities and its duties, there must be mutual sympathy, mutual respect, mutual love, mutual reverence, and finally there must be reverence for the law of righteousness, that is of God, as it is interpreted; not by ancient traditions, not by an ecclesiastical hierarchy, but by the voice of conscience.

The conclusion of the whole matter, as summed up by Dr. Abbott in his most thoughtful, eloquent and helpful address to the young men of William and Mary College was contained in this striking passage:

"You have, young men, no more sacred responsibility as citizens in making the America of the future, than the responsibility to make the nation with this spirit of justice, mercy and reverence. Justice which is free from wrath and bitterness; a mercy which is free from sentimentalism; a reverence which is free from superstition; a justice which is doing unto others as you would that others should do to you; a mercy which is pity and sympathy; a reverence which is respect for the weak, the wayward, and even the wicked; and a reverence which listens to the voice of an inward monitor and yields to it a prompt and willing obedience."

It is the religious spirit that must control the actions of men in the discharge of their patriotic duties; not the spirit which has divided the world into warring sects, but the spirit which makes men better citizens because they are better neighbors and better friends.

Dr. Abbott made a profound impression upon his audience. He did not touch upon any of the political issues which divide the country; or upon any of the theological differences which have divided men into separate camps; or upon any of the prejudices of race or condition which have unfortunately absorbed and wasted so large a part of our energies, but the gospel he preached was the gospel of humanity, which is the gospel of good government and the gospel of true religion.

Many believe that it is not possible even for this land of unrestricted freedom of speech and thought to unify its ninety millions of people gathered from every quarter of the globe, of every tongue and tribe on the face of the earth, and to make out of all this enormous heterogeneous mass one country and one people. This miracle can only be wrought through the cultivation of the true religious spirit represented by this trinity—Justice, Mercy and Reverence.

We wish that Dr. Abbott might be heard by every community in this land and by all the people on this great theme, for he has sounded the true key note of national strength and perpetuity.

## A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

In these days when so much is heard about the part women could play in politics and what sort of politicians they might make, the name of Kate Chase Sprague is almost forgotten, but she is said to have been "the only woman who ever became a powerful political force in Washington."

Kate Chase Sprague was the brilliant daughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. Her home was in Washington, where she was a reigning influence socially and politically. She was the chief feminine figure at White House receptions in her day. During the War Between the States she started in with the determination to have her father nominated by the Republican party in 1864 in the place of Abraham Lincoln. She was checked by Lincoln, who appointed Chase to the Supreme Court. This did not suit her, and she pursued very clever plans to have a formidable representation of delegates for the nomination of her father for the presidency in the Republican national convention of 1868. Active, tactful, resourceful, she bent every effort to this end, but she failed.

It is said that she was the influence which kept Ben Wade, of Ohio, out of the presidency. The story is that she hated Wade bitterly, because he had fought her father's presidential aspirations successfully. When the impeachment of Andrew Johnson took place, it was evident that the President were removed from office, Wade, as President pro tem of the Senate, would become President. Kate Chase Sprague could not stand the idea, and she used her influence to such an extent that it is said that the controlling vote against the removal of Johnson was cast by a Senator who was putty in her hands.

An able politician than her father, a forceful character, she was an illustration of the power of woman in politics, though she never sought the ballot for herself.

## SWEAR THE BUTCHER.

All sorts of funny things happen in Alabama. Some time ago there was a trial in that State and the defendant was charged with murder. When the jury were picked, it was found that one was a butcher, and it was sought to have him removed from the panel on the ground that "the constant taking of life—the shedding of the blood of animals, with its slight and small-rendered a butcher incompetent to serve as a petit juror in the trial of a capital case." On this ground there was an appeal. The Supreme Court of Alabama said that while the contention might be true the judges could not take judicial notice of it, for the mere fact that

a man is experienced and expert in taking the blood and lives of the lower animals in the course of trade does not necessarily make him likely to take the life or blood of a fellow-man.

That seems to be a very foolish ground for the disqualification of a juror—the mere fact that he was a butcher. It shows to what desperate devices and to what remote points lawyers will resort when hard pressed. A butcher is just as competent to serve on a jury as any other man, and nobody but an attorney hard put for reasons would have ever thought of such a defense.

## A NEW USE FOR THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

The public school buildings in Milwaukee are being used as lecture halls for popular talks by eminent men. A series of lectures is being given, and it has met with great and unlooked for success. Just now lectures in cookery are being given to the women of the city by one of the most competent teachers of cooking in the country. The schoolhouse is being utilized for the benefit of all the people.

Thousands of women and girls have attended these lectures. They have learned a great deal they never knew before about housekeeping. They have heard about good cooking. They have been told about keeping the house clean and healthful and about economy in household management. They have been taught things that will help them to achieve somewhat better results at a smaller outlay of money. They have profited by coming into touch with a woman who has mastered domestic science and knows it from A to Z. Their families will probably have better cooking after this. Money will be saved. The city will gain through improvement of household hygiene.

These lectures on cooking, which are paid for by private persons, show the tremendous demand for one use of the schoolhouses. Then there are civic clubs which are showing what can be done by way of informing the people as to public affairs, using the schoolhouse for the purpose of a lecture hall. Next month one of the Milwaukee newspapers will give a series of ten public moving picture shows of a high order, just to show what can be done in the way of providing wholesome public amusements in the schoolhouse.

It we remember aright, it was Dr. J. A. C. Chandler who suggested in a public address made at the opening of the new John Marshall High School that the new building might be utilized for a series of popular public lectures. This would be an excellent thing, and we hope that it may yet be done.

## THE HAVANA POST.

The only paper printed in English on the island of Cuba is the Havana Post, which has lately issued a tourist edition somewhat similar to the industrial issues of our papers here in the United States. It is much more attractive, however, by reason of the illustrations, which are half tones in color of the historic places of Havana, of its commercial and manufacturing establishments, and of the many natural beauties which are to be found in this ancient metropolis.

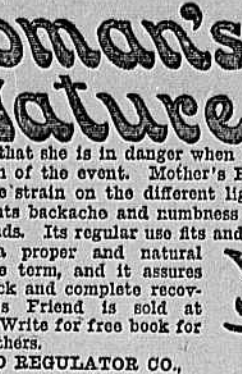
The purpose of this edition is to interest people in the United States in Cuba. Further, it endeavors to show how enjoyable life in Cuba is in the winter time. The fact is made plain that Cuba is a beautiful, healthful country, where frost is unknown, where clear skies and bright sunshine make the winter a season of delight out of doors. This number of the Post will inform thousands of the many alluring features which Cuba has to offer to the tourist, the home-seeker, and the investor. Its sixteen pages of entertaining and valuable information, together with many instructive pictures, make it a fine achievement for the pioneer of American journalism in Cuba, a fair land of promise.

The Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Connecticut, will give a banquet next Tuesday evening, December 13, at which, it is said, Colonel Roosevelt and Governor-elect Baldwin will be the special guests of honor. Some of the newspapers are predicting "all sorts of a time," and are licking their chops in anticipation of a hand-to-hand engagement between the slandering and the slandered. We hope that Judge Baldwin will not gratify the curiosity of the prurient and that he will stay at home. There is nothing for him to gain by it. "Let the dead and the beautiful rest."

"The only preacher I have ever heard who could move me in the right way," said a young man last night, speaking of Dr. Lyman Abbott. This was not said with the expectation that it would ever reach his ears; but it is only fair that he should know the good things that are said about him now and then, not to keep him humble, but to encourage him to work all the harder.

Look out for the meteoric shower next Sunday night which some of the astronomers predict. It will occur just before or just after church, and a good time to see it would be on going to or coming from divine services.

Herey Brownlow, who has abandoned the field of newspaper work for the pleasant paths of magazine literature, has come to Virginia to study for Hampton's Magazine the book-worm under the direction of Dr. Allen W. Freeman. Mr. Brownlow is a Tennesseean, and Tennessee is the native habitat of this enemy of the human race.



It is the nature of women to suffer uncomplainingly, the discomforts and fears that accompany the bearing of children. Motherhood is their crowning glory, as they brave its sufferings for the joy that children bring. No expectant mother need suffer, however, during the period of waiting, nor feel that she is in danger when baby comes, if Mother's Friend is used in preparation of the event. Mother's Friend relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the different ligaments, overcomes nausea by counteraction, prevents backache and numbness of limbs and soothes the inflammation of breast glands. Its regular use fits and prepares every portion of the mother's system for a proper and natural ending of the term, and it assures for her a quick and complete recovery. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

**Mother's Friend**

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## Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Books on Aeroplane Construction.** If the reader who desires to secure a book on aeroplane construction will send us a self-addressed postal we shall be glad to tell him where he may get the book desired.

**Library of Congress.** Kindly tell me what the library of Congress cost, and how many books it will accommodate. S. F. E.

The Library of Congress was completed in 1897. It is now the largest library in the world. It contains about 2,200,000 volumes. The library was founded in 1800, destroyed by the British troops in 1814, and recommenced immediately by the purchase of ex-President Jefferson's library of 6,700 volumes, and again almost completely destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that time the growth of the library has been constant and rapid, and now it contains almost 300,000 volumes, including a large collection of pamphlets, pictures and pieces of music.

The library is now said to be as comprehensive as the British Museum in London, the Bodleian in Oxford, the Imperial Library in Paris or the Vatican Library in Rome.

## PRINCE MAKES OFFER THROUGH PRESIDENT

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONSECOY.  
PRINCE MAXIMILIAN WALDBURG, who has just made an offer, through President Taft, to the United States to purchase the nation the celebrated Carta Marina of America, the first in which the name of the explorer Amerigo (Vesputi) was used to designate this continent, owes his success to the title which he now bears, and the possession of his novitates, he specially acquired celebrity through his eloquence. He died in England, in the Jesuit institution of Dilton Hall.

The Waldburg family traces back its descent to Werner von Tann, who flourished in the year 1100, and who was the first owner of that grand old stronghold, the Castle of Wolfegg, on the Danube, in Württemberg, where these wonderful maps have been found. They were discovered there some nine years ago by the Jesuit priest, Father Fischer, who was the most famous geographer and cartographer of his day and librarian to the Lords of Wolfegg. He carried on his work in the immense library of Wolfegg, which is full of all sorts of wonderful treasures, and it was when Father Fischer was rummaging among them some of them untouched for 200 years, that he found, along with the Carta Marina, this map of Africa, which, dated 1507, delineates with accuracy the great lakes that constitute the sources of the Nile, and which, according to all modern geographies, encyclopedias and other standard temporary works of reference, were first discovered little less than half a century ago by the explorers Speke, Grant and Sir Samuel Baker. Father Fischer, in speaking of the cranes of Lower Egypt, declares that they migrated from the Sudd, a swampy lake lying above Egypt, from which the Nile arises," while Herodotus also makes mention of these lakes, from which the Nile comes, and that the sources of the Nile were perfectly well known at the time of Herodotus, of Africa, and that in some strange way they had become lost to the geographers and scientists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and had to be discovered afresh in the nineteenth century, by the explorers Speke, Grant and Baker.

Prince Maximilian Waldburg has made some rather foolish conditions in connected with his offer to loan the Carta Marina of America to the United States, demanding, among other things, should be sent to fetch it in state from Europe, and that his courtesy in the matter should be acknowledged by congressional action. These demands, however, appear less extraordinary when it is explained that the prince, from his position, has secured the map to the United States, and that the conditions which he imposes for the loan may be in order to enhance the value of the map in the event of its purchase.

Automobiles have served to make American acquainted with Europe to a degree that was absolutely impossible as long as they were restricted to railroads as means of conveyance. There are a thousand and one things that are brought to the attention of one who drives along the high road that escape those whose view is of the surrounding country is limited to what can be seen from the windows of an express train. Among them are the stones, the monuments, the ruins, the roadside to mark the sites of tragedies and of crimes. In Roman Catholic countries it is customary to place a cross, sometimes of wood, on which the date of the tragedy, often the initials of the full name of the victim, and an invocation to Providence for mercy upon his soul, are inscribed. In certain Latin countries, where the blood is hot, the temper passionate and human life held cheap, these memorials of murders and of fatal accidents are sufficiently numerous to create perturbation in the minds of timid tourists as to the safety of the route and it has often been urged that the practice of erecting these memorials should be abandoned, and those already in existence removed, lest they should excite away the foreign visitor and his shekels.

In England these memorials take the form of slabs of stone or blocks of granite, rather than crosses, and they are generically known by the name of "murder stones," although they do not all of them denote murders. One of the most known is the stone which marks the spot where King William Rufus was killed by the arrow of Walter Tyrril, in the New Forest. Another is the so-called "Cade's stone," commemorating, as its inscription

shows, the place where the rebellious Jack Cade was slain by the Sheriff of Kent in 1450. Also, there is the stone indicating the spot where Richard III. fell off his horse, near Tewkesbury, is a stone showing where a monk was pursued and beaten to death by the lord of the manor, and the stone which marks the place where a nobleman, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, etc. He is one of New York's wealthy citizens, and he is now in trade before going into diplomacy.

"O horrible deed,  
To kill a manne,  
For a pig's head!"

On a weather-beaten wooden post, which marks the spot where Jacob Harris, a Jewish peddler, was murdered during the eighteenth century, and at Evered's Rough, near Dorking, is a plain granite cross, bearing the inscription "S. W. 1873, marking the place where a nobleman, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, etc. He is one of New York's wealthy citizens, and he is now in trade before going into diplomacy.

King George has given orders for a very careful revision of the list of royal warrant holders, and also for the issue of warrants to be sent upon those tradespeople who make use of the royal arms in their business, and who claim to be purveyors to the royal household. The king is continuing the reigning family, without holding a royal warrant. The idea of issuing warrants of this kind originated in France as far back as the fourteenth century, but was not adopted in England until the reign of James I., who resorted to the thirty devices of putting up for sale the privilege of acting as his purveyor, and used to net a handsome income from the proceeds. When the Hanoverian dynasty came to the throne in England, the opposite policy was pursued, of paying a retaining fee to certain tradesmen. The warrant holder and clock-maker of George I., for instance, received an annual salary of \$800 apiece. In some instances the warrant is continued from reign to reign, and two of the names of tradesmen who were appointed by George I. as purveyor to the sovereign, are now being perpetuated still exercising the same calling in London to-day, and still entitled to describe themselves as purveyors "by appointment."

Some people seem to imagine that the mere fact of the sovereign, or of a member of the reigning family, buying them to style themselves purveyors to the royal personage in question. This is not correct. The warrant confers the subject of a specific grant, and is only bestowed, duly signed and sealed, after a careful investigation has been made of the standing and credit of the firm; for the possession of a warrant from the King, from either of the two Queens, or from any member of the royal family, is considered a guarantee of respectability, honorable dealing and financial standing. (Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.)

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